

RYBACHEK, A.A., inzh.

Progressive metal worker at the Kanonerskii Shipyard. Biul.  
tekh.-ekon. inform. Tekh. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.4:85-88  
'62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Byuro informatsii Kanonerskogo sudoremontnogo zavoda.  
(Shipyards) (Shipfitting)

RYBACHEK, A. A.

Mandrel for machining closed holes. Mashinostroitel' no.10:19  
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Drilling and boring machinery--attachments)

RYBACEK, J.; DOLEZAL, J.; ZYKA, J., prof. dr. mr. (Praha 2, Albertov 2030).

Reductometric determination of aromatic nitro compounds with ferrous sulfate in alkaline triethanolamine. Cesk. farm. 14 no.2:59-64 F '65.

1. Katedra analytické chemie přírodovědecké fakulty Karlovy University, Praha.

I 11831-66 EWI(1)/EWP(m)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2 /EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EGS(K)/EWA(d)  
ACC NR: AT6001368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0239/0248

AUTHOR: Rybechek, K.

ORG: State Heat Technology Research Institute, Prague (Gosudarstvennyy  
issledovatel'skiy institut teplotekhniki)

TITLE: Some cases of heat transfer and friction in flow past longitudinal elements

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v  
odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer. v. 1: Convective heat exchange  
in an homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 239-248

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, friction coefficient, hydraulic  
resistance, Prandtl number, Reynolds number

ABSTRACT: The design of the experimental unit was based on the need to  
limit the effect of the Prandtl number and to make it possible to deter-  
mine overall heat transfer coefficients for turbulent flow in channels  
with different geometries, without measurement of the wall temperatures.  
The working medium was air at a pressure of 1 to 5 atm. The air (com-  
pressed) was supplied after previous heating to a temperature of 353-  
433°K. The apparatus consisted of an open air circulation loop and a

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ACC NR: AT6001368

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closed cooling water loop. Mixing elements were installed in the chambers ahead of two groups of thermocouples. An average temperature of approximately 298°K was maintained in the water loop. A total of 16 different types of elements were tested in the apparatus in various arrangements of fins. A description of the different elements is given in a table. A second table lists measurement results and experimental conditions for the different elements tested. In spite of significant deviations in the exponent of the Reynolds number, it was found that the scatter of the experimental points did not exceed 15% from the averaged relationship:

$$Nu = 0,00628 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4} \quad (9)$$

for values of the Reynolds number from  $2 \times 10^4 - 10^5$ . It was established that heat transfer in a bundle of longitudinal tubes is somewhat lower than for flow in a channel; at the same time, measurements of the resistance are 10-30% higher than for a smooth tube. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 4 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 012

jw  
Card 2/2

RYBACEK, L.

Proposal for the article of nose drops for the PhBs III.  
Cesk. farm. 13 no.8:428-430 0 '64.

1. Rozvojove lekarnicke stredisko, Praha.

L 27350-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) WW/RM/WH  
 ACC NR: AP6007723 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0134/0134  
 AUTHORS: Sharapov, V. D.; Balashov, B. G.; Rybachek, L. T. 25  
 14 B  
 ORG: none  
 TITLE: Device for hermetic underwater sealing of an opening in a ship body during  
 cruising. Class 65, No. 178699  
 SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 134  
 TOPIC TAGS: ship component, shipbuilding engineering  
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a device for underwater sealing of an  
 opening in the ship's body during cruising. The method incorporates the use of a  
 sealing disk. To simplify construction, the sealing disk is equipped with bracing  
 springs and a layer of sealing compound. The sealing disk is fastened to the out-  
 side surface of the ship (see Fig. 1). p

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UDC: 629.12.01-762

L 27350-66

ACC NR: AP6007723

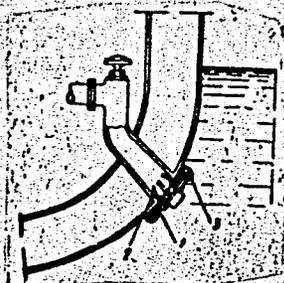


Fig. 1. 1 - sealing disk; 2 - bracing springs; 3 - layer of sealing compound.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb64

Card 2/2

PB

RYBACHEK, Vera Nikolayevna, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; VOLKOVA,  
R.M., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn.red.

[At the livestock section of the "Krasnoe Sormovo" Collective  
Farm] Na ferme kolkhoza "Krasnoe Sormovo." Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 40 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Nekhayevskaya District--Stock and stockbreeding)

*RYBACHEK,*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics,  
Thermochemistry.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 38928

Author : Rektorzhih, Rybachek, Zayichek.

Inst : -

Title : Cryoscopic Determinations.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 10, 595-599

Abstract : The authors made analytical determinations of the concentration of borate and phosphate buffer solutions simultaneously with cryoscopic depressions of those solutions and calculated isotonic compositions for them.

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RYBACHEK, P.A.

Biological Control

Methods of controlling harmful insects in forest belts. Les. khoz. 5 No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 Unclassified.

ACCESSION NR: AT4043149

S/2754/64/000/003/0005/0191

AUTHOR: Gyunninen, E. M., Makarov, V. I., Novikov, V. V., Rybachek, S. T.

TITLE: Propagation of electromagnetic impulses and of their harmonic components above the surface of the earth

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Problemy\* difraktsii i rasprostraneniya voln, no. 3, 1964. Rasprostraneniye radiovoln (Radio wave propagation), no. 3, 5-191

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave, radio wave propagation, electromagnetic propagation, surface wave propagation, ionosphere, path attenuation

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of computations of surface wave propagation path properties in the form of graphs and tables with emphasis on the spectral characteristics of the path. The variation in the conductivity and dielectric constant of the earth with frequency is neglected. The multipath character of ionospheric reflections is also neglected by assuming proper gating function at the receiver. In the theoretical section, formulas for the field of a vertical electric dipole, radiating CW energy above a homogeneous or multi-layer flat or spherical earth, are introduced, using the surface impedance approach. Refraction is taken into account by introducing the equivalent radius of the earth. The path

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043149

attenuation function  $V(x, y, q)$  for a spherical earth introduced by V. A. Fok (AN SSSR, 1946) is used. It is argued that the availability of tables of the attenuation function for a large number of frequencies enables one to compute the attenuation for an arbitrary signal modulation. After the singularities of the field at the imaginary axis of the complex frequency plane have been separated, a numerical integration method is proposed for evaluation of "transient" spectral components. Three specific examples are worked out in detail: unit step dipole current and sine and cosine dipole current modulated by a unit step function. The first set of curves gives the amplitude and phase as a function of range of the plane earth attenuation function  $W$  and spherical earth attenuation function  $V$  for ranges from 0-600 km, frequencies from 2kc-10mc, earth dielectric constants of 5, 10, 20 and 80 with corresponding conductivities of  $10^{-4}$ ,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-2}$  and  $1 \text{ (ohm} \cdot \text{m)}^{-1}$ . From these curves, a set of curves is generated which gives a plot of range as a function of frequency for constant percentage difference in amplitude and phase of  $W$  and  $V$ . This set of curves defines the conditions under which a spherical earth model must be used to achieve a prescribed accuracy. For the same set of surface conditions and frequencies the far field values of  $V$  (amplitude and phase) are then plotted for ranges up to 10,000 km. The next group of curves illustrates the frequency variation of the parameters  $t_1$ ,  $t_g$ ,  $t_2$  and  $q$  of Fok's

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representation of the attenuation function  $V(x, y, q)$  as well as the convergence of the series expansion which was used in computation. Two sets of curves of  $W$  for transmitter elevations from 0-60 km are given for frequencies of 10-kc and 100 kc and  $\epsilon_m = 10$  and  $\sigma = 10^{-3} \text{ (ohm} \cdot \text{m)}^{-1}$ . Finally, plots of electric field components as functions of time for sine and cosine signals modulated by a step function are given. Tables 1-4 give the values of  $v$ ,  $\arg V$ ,  $\text{Re } V$  and  $\text{Im } V$  for ranges from 10-10,000 km and frequencies from 2 kc - 10 mc for the following combinations of the dielectric constant  $\epsilon_m$  and conductivity  $\sigma$ :  $\epsilon_m = 80$  and  $\sigma = 1 \text{ (ohm} \cdot \text{m)}^{-1}$ ,  $\epsilon_m = 20$  and  $\sigma = 10^{-2}$ ,  $\epsilon_m = 10$  and  $\sigma = 10^{-3}$ ,  $\epsilon_m = 5$ ,  $\sigma = 10^{-4}$ . Tables 5-8 give the values of the parameter  $t_s$  as  $\text{Re } t_s$ ,  $\text{Im } t_s$ ,  $|t_s|$  and  $\arg t_s$  for values of  $s$  from 1-10 and for frequencies from 2 kc-10 mc for the same combinations of  $\epsilon_m$  and  $\sigma$ . Finally, table 9 gives the value of the field for modulated signal for time  $t$  from  $10^{-3}$  - 35  $\mu\text{sec}$  and for  $\epsilon_m = 20$ ,  $\sigma = 10^{-2}$  and  $\epsilon_m = 10$  and  $\sigma = 10^{-3}$  for a plane earth and for an earth of 2 layers, one of which is 50 meters thick. The range parameter extends from 10 to 800 km. Orig. art. has: 96 equations, 92 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University)

Card 3/4

GYUNNINEN, E.M.; MAKAROV, G.I.; NOVIKOV, V.V.; RYBACHEK, S.T.

Propagation of an electromagnetic pulse over the earth's surface.  
Probl.dif.i raspr. voln 2:132-143 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Electromagnetic waves) (Dipole moments)

GYUNNINEN, E.M.; RYBACHEK, S.T.

Propagation of a radio pulse over a stratified spherical earth.  
Probl.dif.i raspr.voln 2:144-157 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Radio waves) (Dipole moments)

MYSNIK, Yu.F.; RYBACHEK, Ye.P.

Age of the small intrusives of the Godoisk complex and the gold-molybdenum ore deposits related to them. (eastern Lake Baikal region). Dokl. AN SSSR 144, no. 2: 424-426 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Ivana Franko.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.  
(Baikal Lake region--Rocks, Igneous)  
(Baikal Lake region--Ore deposits)  
(Geological time)

BRONFMAN, R.Z.; RYBACHENKO, A.N.

Pickling of low-carbon steel in sulfuric acid with an addition  
of sodium chloride. Stal' 21 no.9:844-845 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy Profintern".  
(Steel--Pickling)

TVERSKOY, R.B., kand.med.nauk; RYBACHENKO, Ye.M. (Khar'kov)

Galvanization of median nerves in a peptic ulcer. Vrach.delo  
no.11:131-132 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.  
(PEPTIC ULCER) (ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

RYBACHOK, Ivan Mikhaylovich; ~~MEZHNIPIPA~~, V.Ya. [Nezhnypapa, V.IA.], red.;  
PIPA, L.D. [Pyra, L.D.], red.kart; GORBUNOVA, N.M. [Horbunova,  
H.M.], tekhn.red.

[Zhitomir Province; geographical study] Zhytomyrs'ka oblast';  
geografichnyi narys. Kyiv, Derzh.nachbovo-pedagog.vyd-vo  
"Radiants'ka shkola," 1959. 118 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Zhitomir Province--Geography)

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.

Selection of the sump tank on units for preliminary refining based on the specific consumption of metal. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7:93-94 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUE'GA, P.M.

Effect of minimal and average fluid-flow velocities on the  
selection of the sedimentation tank in the treatment of oil.  
Izv. vys. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.6269-72 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefti i gaza.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.

Effect of the design of a lead-in pipe on the settling of  
petroleum. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.8:34-36 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefti i gaza  
i Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiiy institut.

RYBACHCK, I.N.; PAVLOV, V.M.

Apparatus for the dehydration of emulsions. Mash. i nef. obor.  
no.4:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i  
gazovoy promyshlennosti i Zhirnovskoye neftepromyslovoye upravleniye.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.

Some results of the operation of units used in the preparation of petroleum for the petroleum refinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.3:69-71 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; PURIY, G.V.

Increasing the efficiency of sedimentation tanks in demulsification units by changing the design of the nipples for fluid inlet and outlet. Nefteprom. delo no.2:31-33 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti; Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskoy institut i Zhirnovskoye neftepromyslovoye upravleniye.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; MITROFANOV, A.Z.

Reducing metal used in heat-exchanging apparatus for preliminary oil refining units. Mash. i neft. obor. no.6:35-37 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.

Increasing the use factor of a sedimentation tank by changing the design of the water and petroleum outlet nipples. Mash. i neft. obr. no.9:11-13 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti i Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

KYBACHOK, I.N.; MITROFANOV, A.Z.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; FURTY, G.V.

Increasing the output of demulsification units in connection with the  
use of new demulsifiers. Nefteprom. delo no.9:20-22 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy  
promyshlennosti.

RYBACHUK, I.A.; TUROVICH, Ye.I.

Condition of the cardiovascular system in patients with scleroma.  
Vrach.delo no.2:201-202 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra hospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy dotsent B.I.Lidskiy)  
i kafedra bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy professor  
V.P.Yaroslavskiy) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (RHINOSCLEROMA)

RYBACHUK, I.A., kand.med.nauk

Rheumatic affection of the brain. Vrach delo no.9:965-967 S'58  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.S. Shklyar)  
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(BRAIN--DISEASES)  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

RYBACHUK, I.A., kand.med.nauk; SHALKOVSKIY, I.G.

Prevention of rheumatic fever in Vinnitsa Province. Vrach.delo no.11:  
117-119 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.S.Shklyar)  
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Vinnitskiy oblastnoy  
zdravotdel.

(VINNITSA PROVINCE--RHEUMATIC FEVER)  
(TONSILS--SURGERY)

RYBACHUK, I.Z.

Teaching of pharmacognosy in the pharmaceutical school closer to  
the future profession. Apt. de o. 11 no.5:56-57 S-0 '62.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Zhitomirskoye farmatsevticheskoye uchilishche.

RYBACHUK, V.M.

Problems of the improvement of standards in the handling and  
storage of sugar beets in the sugar industry. Khar. prom. no.3:  
21-26 JI-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RYBACHUK, V.M.

Effect of the mechanization of the industrial processes that require the expenditure of much labor on increasing labor productivity and lowering production costs in the distilling industry. Nauk. zap. Inst. ekon. AN URSS no.3:108-121 '55. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Ukraine--Distilling industries--Costs)  
(Labor productivity)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Technical and economic analysis of the production of baker's  
yeasts at alcohol plants. Sprit.prom. 27 no.1:37-39 '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

(Distilling industries) (Yeast)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Methods for determining the economic effectiveness of the introduction of new equipment and modern organizational methods into the industry. Trudy KTIP no.20:9-15 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

RYBACHUK, V. N.

Methods for calculating the economic efficiency and analyzing  
plan fulfillment of organizational and technological measures  
in the food industry. Trudy KTIPP no.18:105-115 '57.  
(MIRA 13:1)

(Food industry)

RYBACHUK, V.N. [Rybachuk, V.M.]

Shortening the production season in the sugar industry  
is the basic way to improve the utilization of raw materials.  
Khar. prom. no.4:66-71 O-<sup>U</sup> '65. (MIRA 18:12)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Problems of the economic efficiency of the manufacture of liquid carbon dioxide in food enterprises. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekh. no.3:12-17 '63.* (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra ekonomiki, organizatsii i planirovaniya pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Carbon dioxide)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

AUTHORS: Rybachuk, V.N., and Fedorov, P.D., Dotsents 3-58-5-19/35

TITLE: Preparing for the New Enrollment (Gotovyas' k novomu priyemu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, pp 66 - 67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the majority of vuzes the school year 1957-58 is notable because of the considerable number of ex-service men and workmen with 2 years of practical experience who have enrolled. At the Kiyev Technological Institute of the Food Industry, 40% of the entire number admitted to the 1st course are former workmen and demobilized soldiers passed the examination with only "satisfactory" while of the school graduates only 14.6% received this mark. This proves the workmen's and soldiers' lack of knowledge, and the difficulties they are meeting in the vuz. The number of these students will be larger this year and the author emphasizes the necessity of stricter entrance examinations. The authors regard it advisable to allot 60% of the places to those who can enter without competition. During the coming years the higher schools will be filled-out primarily by youth coming from factories. This makes it necessary to form the teaching process in such a manner that the graduates can be rightly looked upon as top specialists.

Card 1/2

Preparing for the New Enrollment

3-58-5-19/35

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskij institut pishchevoy promyshlen-  
nosti (Kiyev Technological Institute for Food-Stuffs Industry)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RYBACHUK, V.F.

Problems of labor productivity accounting in case of the complete  
processing of molasses in distilleries. Fern. i spirt.prom. 31  
no.3:24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

4. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti  
imeni Mikoyana.

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Economics of the production and utilization of sugar beet pulp.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:7-12 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,  
kafedra ekonomiki, organizatsii i planirovaniya pishchevoy  
promyshlennosti.

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Technical and economic investigation into the boiling down and burning of the distilling wash concentrate of molasses in distilleries.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:7-12 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti;  
kafedra ekonomiki, organizatsii i planirovaniya pishchevoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Distilling industries--By-products) (Industrial wastes)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Utilization of molasses waste from distilleries. Trudy KTIPP  
no.23:19-31 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Molasses)  
(Distilling industries--By-products)

RYBACHUK, V.N.

Economic efficiency of the production of glycerin from distills'  
slops. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:11-18 '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,  
kafedra ekonomiki, organizatsii i planirovaniya pishchevoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Glycerol) (Distilling industries--By-products)

RYBACHUK, V.P., assistant

Clinical characteristics of Breslau paratyphoid in children.  
Vop.okh.mat.i det. 8 no.3:49-51 Mr '63. (MIRA 1635)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Ye.I. Mechinskaya)  
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.  
(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

RYBACKI, Jerzy

Effect of denervation of the carotid sinus on histamine shock.  
Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec.D 10:509-522 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Czlowieka Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie  
Kierownik: prof. dr. Wieslaw Holobut.

(CAROTID SINUS, physiology,

eff. of denervation on histamine shock (Pol))

(HISTAMINE, effects,

exper. shock, eff. of carotid sinus denervation (Pol))

(SHOCK, experimental,

eff. of denervation of carotid sinus on histamine shock  
(Pol))

Rybacki L.

Rybacki L. "Research on Preparation of Diphenyl Ether from Phenolates and Chlorobenzene." (Badania nad otrzymywaniem eteru dwufenylowego z fenolanow i chlorobenzenu). Przemysl Chemiczny, No 4, 1950, pp. 194-197, 1 fig.

To obtain a high yield in diphenyl ether preparation from phenolates and chlorobenzene--it is necessary previously to dehydrate potassium phenolate by distillation. A yield similar to those established in the literature was obtained by using chlorobenzene and potassium phenolate under pressure of a few atmospheres, and a simple method was worked out for exploitation of the post-reaction mixture. Part of the potassium phenolate can be supplanted by sodium phenolate, but only in the presence of an inorganic sodium salt.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts No. 2, 1951

RYBACKI, L.

P.O.L.

✓ Obtaining of pure *N*-methylamine. A: P<sub>1</sub> and J.

Rybacki, *Przemysl Chem.* 8: 529-32(1952)(English summary). The conditions for obtaining the highest concn. of PhNHMe (I) have been detd. Expts. were carried out in a steel autoclave provided with stirrer and oil jacket. PhNH<sub>2</sub> (II), MeOH, and concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> were heated in the autoclave with vigorous stirring 10 hrs. at 195-200°; the stirring as well as the 10 hrs. heating are the important factors to obtain good yields. One mole II was used in all expts., while the amt. of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> varied within a 0.1-0.2 mole- and MeOH within a 1-1.5 mole-range. The best yields (505 g. of product contg. 40% I and 0% II, from 724 g. reactants) was obtained with the mole proportion PhNH<sub>2</sub>-MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 1:1.25:0.1. The sepn. of I, II, and Ph-NMe<sub>2</sub> was based on the difference of the solubilities of their sulfates in MeOH acidified with concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. MeOH was added stepwise to the mixt. of the sulfates; the sulfate of II ppts. first and then the sulfate of I (70% of the theoretical yield). The sepn. of II from I with pure MeOH is impossible. The sulfate of I contains 2 moles I and 1 mole H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Gene A. Wozny

MS

IWINSKI, Jan; LESZCZYNSKI, Zbigniew; KUBICA, Jan; RYBACKI, Lucjan;  
CZARNOTA, Tadeusz; GRZESIK, Alfons

Laboratory and semicommercial studies on catalytic oxidation  
of benzene to maleic acid anhydride by the fixed bed  
method. Przem chem 42 no.6:302-305 Je '63.

1. Zaklad Technologiczny i Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej,  
Instytut Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa, oraz Zaklady Azotowe,  
Kedzierzyn.

KUBICA, Jan; RYBACKI, Lucjan; LESZCZYNSKI, Zbigniew; PILC, Aleksander

Dehydration of maleic acid from its aqueous solutions to maleic anhydride of high purity. Przem chem 41 no.8:458-461 Ag '62.

1. Zaklad Technologiczny, Instytut Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.

RYBACKI, L.

A. PILEC, Przemysl Chem. 6, 194-7, 1950

*Chemistry & Chemical Technology*  
7

334

547.539.2 : 547.562.1-13 : 547.621.07

Pile A., Rybacki L. and Osmólski H. **Research on Preparation of Diphenyl Ether from Phenolates and Chlorobenzene.**

„Badania nad otrzymywaniem eteru dwufenylowego z fenolanów i chlorobenzenu” *Przemysł Chemiczny*, No 6, 1950, pp. 104—107, 1 fig.

To obtain a high yield in diphenyl ether preparation from phenolates and chlorobenzene — it is necessary previously to dehydrate potassium phenolate by distillation. A yield similar to those established in the literature was obtained by using chlorobenzene and potassium phenolate under pressure of a few atmospheres, and a simple method was worked out for exploitation of the post-reaction mixture. Part of the potassium phenolate can be supplanted by sodium phenolate, but only in the presence of an inorganic sodium salt.

RYBAK, Ales'

Her difficult road. Rab. i sial. 35 no.5:9-10 My '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)  
(Radoshkovichi District--Women in public life)

RYBAK, A.

"Synthesis of some derivative alkaloids. I." Chemické Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1954, p. 14.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

RYBAK, A., starshiy inzh.

Generous gifts of automation. Znan. to pratsia no. 2:4-6 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.  
(Automation)

RYBAK, Ales<sup>o</sup>

~~SKILLFUL~~ hands. Rab. i sial. 39 no.5:4-5 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kolkhoz "Orsha" Orshanskogo rayona.  
(Orsha District—Women as tractor operators)

RYBAK, A., podpolkovnik; FAYBERG, A., podpolkovnik; ZHUKOV, B., mayor

A jump in the air is prepared for on the ground. Voen. vest.  
43 no.2:31-34 F '64. (MIRA 17:1)

RYBAK, A.A., inzh., dots. (Moskva)

Effect of macroirregularities and ripples of surfaces on  
deformations and the size of the contact plane of cylindrical  
bodies. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:547-574 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Surfaces (Technology))

15

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Polishing articles of plastic masses. G. L. Galatkov  
and A. D. Myhail. Russ. 80,804, Feb. 28, 1957. The  
polishing is carried out in drums charged with wooden  
cubes covered with the polishing mass.

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

13

Galalith imitations of mother-of-pearl. A. I. Rybak and A. M. Vasil'ev. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R. 718, No. 10, 30 2(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 682. In compds. are suitable for prep. imitation mother-of-pearl (1) from galalith, but they darken strongly in light. Other alkalis mentioned in the literature are unsuitable. Dark green is obtained by adding 0.5-1% graphite to casein, dark colored preps. are obtained with 0.2-1% graphite and a pigment, colors of a medium tone from 0.1% graphite plus 0.05% Al bronze or 0.15% yellow bronze plus a pigment, and light colors from 0.1% Al bronze or 0.3% yellow bronze.

H. M. Leicester

AS 35 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2ND AND 4TH ORDERS

*ca*

Articles from albumin. A. D. Rybak. Russ. 51,188, May 31, 1937, June 4, 1938. Powd. blood albumin is pressed into sheets. These are treated with water at 65-70° for about 2 hrs.; then articles are cut or pressed from the moist sheets and tanned with formalin.

13

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIETIES INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1ST CH GR AV

2ND CH GR AV

3RD CH GR AV

4TH CH GR AV

5TH CH GR AV

6TH CH GR AV

7TH CH GR AV

8TH CH GR AV

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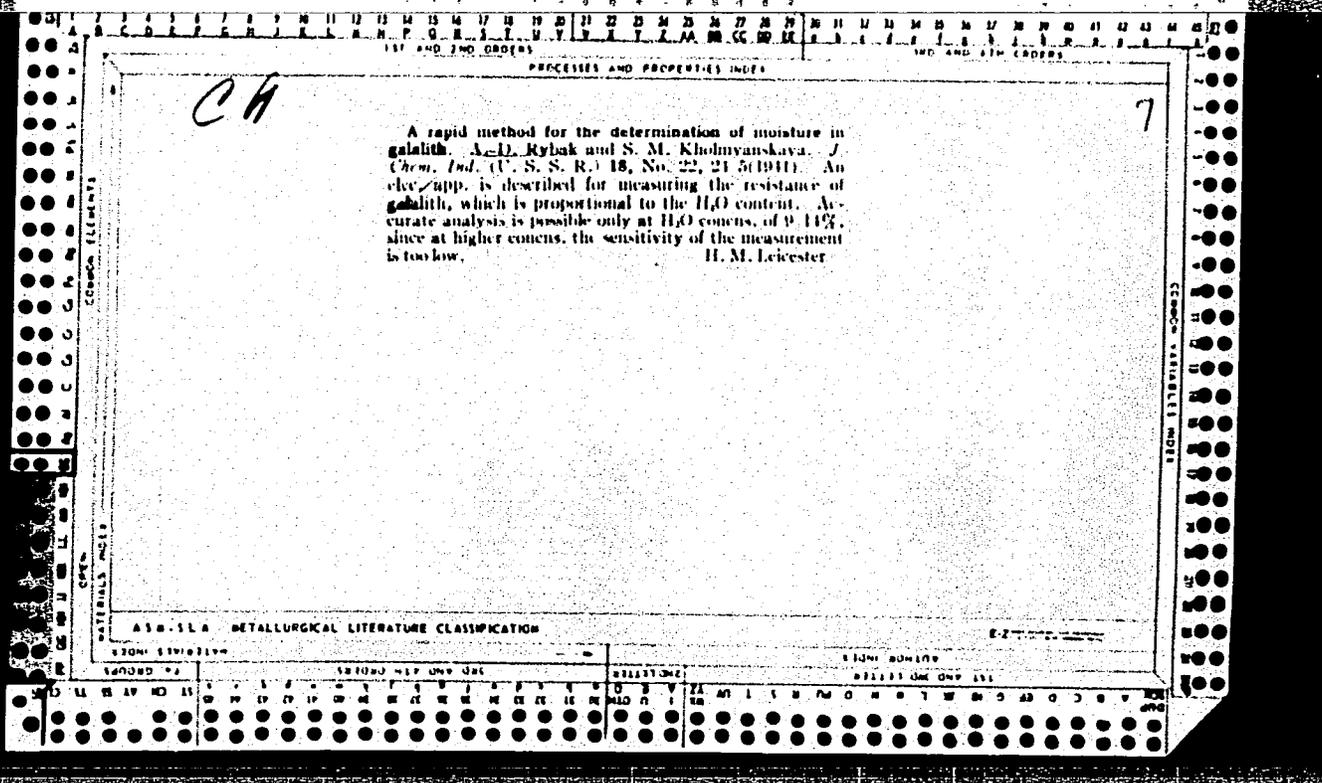
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43TH CH GR AV

44TH CH GR AV

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

RYBAK, R. I.

Anti-rust compound. R. I. Mullik. Russ. 38,242. Nov. 30, 1963. Iron goods are protected from corrosion by the application at 180° of a compn. prepared from a mixt. of petrolatum and paraffin wax with the addn. of about 2% Pb resinat.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Inhibiting corrosion of electron (magnesium alloy) by electrochemical oxidation. I. V. Krenig and B. I. Kybak. *Aviatsionnaya Promyshlennost* 1946, No. 3, 18-20; *Chem. Zentr.* 1946, II, 2679.—For protecting electron against corrosion, as tested by exposing the metal to the action of sea water, electrochem. oxidation in baths contg.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  10% and  $NaH_2PO_4$  5, or  $NaOH$  5 and  $Na_2CO_3$  5%, was found most effective. The bath is run at 2 to 3 amp. per sq. dm. at 80° or 45-50°, for 70 or 30 min. The chromate bath is rapidly spent. Unless it is renewed, scaly, irregular, poorly adhering layers are formed. M. Hovch

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AS-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES

3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES

3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11

On the Protection of Elektron from Corrosion by Electrochemical Oxidation.  
 V. O. Kronic and B. I. Rybak (*Arsenal. Prom.*, 1941, (12), 11-14).—[In Russian.] Experiments on the electrolytic oxidation of Elektron by various methods were carried out. The best results were obtained with an electrolyte containing 17% (r), and 8% MnCO<sub>3</sub> with a c.d. of 0.3-0.5 amp./sq. dm. at a temperature of 20-30° C.—D. A.

AS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

MA

5

Inhibiting Corrosion of Elektron (Magnesium Alloy) by Electrochemical Oxidation. -I. A. Kravitz and E. L. Rybak (*Abstracts of Letters*, 1949, (3) 18-20; *Chem. Zvest.*, 1949, 111, (11), 2679; *C. Ab.*, 1942, 36, 578).—[Electron] Elektron against corrosion, as tested by exposing the metal to the action of sea water, electrochemical oxidation in baths containing  $H_2O_2$ ,  $H_2O_2$ , and  $NaH_2PO_4$  or  $NaOH$  5 and  $Na_2CO_3$  5% was found most effective. The bath run at 2 to 3 amp/cm<sup>2</sup> at 50 or 15-50°C for 20 or 40 minutes and the white bath is rapidly spent. Unless it is removed, only, traces of white and grey corrosion products are formed.

1943

L 1267-66 EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACCESSION NR: AR5008451

UR 0271/65/000/002/B007/B007  
681.142.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.  
Svodnyy tom, Abs. 2B41

40  
B

AUTHOR: Rybak, A. I.<sup>44</sup>; Pustovit, N. I.<sup>44</sup>

TITLE: Conversion of numerical material from a binary-decimal system into a decimal system in the "Ural-1" computer

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Tekhn. kibernetika. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963, 104-111

TOPIC TAGS: binary decimal binary conversion / Ural-1 computer

TRANSLATION: It is noted that the conversion of numerical material introduced into the internal storage of an "Ural-1" computer from a binary-decimal into a decimal system is usually performed by a special subroutine. The conversion subroutine occupies over 100 cells in the internal storage; the conversion time for one number takes over 100 work cycles. A single-cycle conversion operation into the binary numbers with a fixed point is suggested which uses the method of summation of binary equivalents of one-tenth, one-hundredth, etc. This method permits using the multiplication operation and does not require essential remodeling of computer units (only a unit for controlling the equivalents is built).

Card 1/2

L 1267-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5008451

This formula is used for conversion:

$$A_{10^m} = \sum_{r=1}^m \mathcal{D}_{10^{-r}} (a_{r_1} \cdot 2^3 + a_{r_2} \cdot 2^2 + a_{r_3} \cdot 2^1 + a_{r_4} \cdot 2^0),$$

where  $a_{r_1}$ ,  $a_{r_2}$ ,  $a_{r_3}$  and  $a_{r_4}$  are the coefficients taken on 0 and 1 values;  $m$  is the number of decimal digits;  $\mathcal{D}_{10^{-r}}$  is the binary equivalent of the unit of  $r$ -th decimal order. The conversion algorithm is realized by a specially developed equivalent control unit which controls the arithmetic-unit elements. A principal circuit of the unit and the circuits of individual elements are presented. The unit operation is described; a time diagram is supplied, as is a table of digit distribution  $P_r \cdot AY$ ; Bibl. 3, figs. 4, tab. 1.

SUB CODE: DP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

RYBAK, B. M.

Lowering sodium hydroxide consumption in refining lubricating oils. M. RYBAK. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaystvo* 1932, No 8 0, 53-9. In refining Balakhani cylinder stocks (d. 0.9145-0.9150, viscosity 0.60-0.75 Engler at 50°) treated with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, economies in NaOH consumption can be effected by washing the acid oil with NaCl soln. or with water in the presence of steam (80% saving), preliminary neutralization with spent NaOH soln. (20% saving), or coagulation of sludge with lime water (50% saving).

V. KALICHURVAY

ASME-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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*W* Preparing greases from acid sludge from lubricating oils. B. M. Muibak. *Azerbaidzhanshoe Neftyanoe Khosyalsho* 1934, No. 2, 93-6. The acid sludge was heated with closed steam during 48 hrs. at 80-90°; the mprd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was then discharged and the oil washed with alkali sludge from lubricating oils. This treatment lowered the viscosity of the sludge to a considerable extent. The following detns. were made: org. matter, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, sulfonic acids and esters, SO<sub>2</sub>, naphthenic and asphaltogenic acids (the procedure is described). It was found that the amt. of sulfonic acids and esters increases with increase in the duration of heating and temp., a behavior which was also true for naphthenic and asphaltogenic acids. The grease was made as follows: the acid sludge (50% of the total charge) was put into an agitator with a steam jacket, and 5% of acid oil and 15% of Surakhanui paraffinic fuel oil were added. The operation was carried out at 35° and about 10-12% milk of lime of 40°Bé. was added to complete the sapon. The sapon. was carried out at 90-95° and 20% more fuel oil was added. The cooking was then continued for another 8-10 hrs. The final product contained about 0.5% H<sub>2</sub>O. *Core oil.*—A core oil was prepd. from 80% of acid

Sludge, 40% gas oil and 10% dissolved CaO. The cores prepd. with this oil were satisfactory. A. A. B.

AS 3-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-2

#1041 804107

#311371 OK QNY 151



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

*ca*

**A new rapid method for the analysis of lubricating-oil acid sludge.** B. M. Ruitak and I. Rlyumin. *Azerbaidzhanishoe Neftyanoe Khasyatavo* 1934, No. 3, 27-32.— After reviewing a no. of methods, the following new method for analyzing acid sludge from heavy distillates is proposed: 2.5-3 g. acid sludge is dissolved in 50 cc.  $C_6H_6$  on a water bath, the soln. is transferred to a sep. funnel, and the luke-warm  $H_2SO_4$  is removed by a soln. of sulfate. All sediments formed after the addn. of  $C_6H_6$  are filtered off. The acidic soln. of the sulfate is used for the detn. of free  $H_2SO_4$ . The flask with the remaining sediment is rinsed with alc.-benzene to dissolve the  $C_6H_6$ -insol. part, and the soln. is transferred into the separatory funnel through the neutral benzene soln. The new soln. is filtered through the filter used for the filtration of the first benzene soln., into a tared flask and heated on the water bath, and finally in a drying oven at  $120^\circ$  to const. wt. If a sediment is left on the filter, it is weighed as the benzene-insol. part, i. e., carbones, carboids and mech. admists. The oil in the organic mixt. is detd. by adding to the latter 50 cc. of 90-98% alc. and boiling with a reflux condenser for 20 min. to dissolve the substance. Then an excess of a 2 N alc. KOH soln. is introduced, and boiling resumed for 10 min. After cooling, the soln. is transferred to a separatory funnel, and 50 cc. of  $H_2O$  is added. Thus, the separatory funnel holds a soln. of Na salts of various org. acids, and all the other org. components contained in the

alc. soln. The oil is extd. from the soln. by first rinsing the flask with 15-20 cc. petroleum ether, transferring it to a funnel, and shaking for extg. the oil and the petroleum-ether-sol. resins. The operation is repeated a number of times till the filter does not show spots after evapn. of the petroleum ether. The petroleum-ether soln. is filtered through a number of superimposed funnels charged with fuller's earth heat-treated at  $180-220^\circ$ . The collected petroleum ether soln. is evapd., and the remaining oil is weighed. The difference between the wt. of the org. substances and the oil is the wt. of resins, asphaltenes and org. acids. Thus, only 7-8 hrs. is required for the detn. of org. substances. The  $H_2O$  detn. is made as follows: Into a 200-250-cc. metallic flask are charged 10 g. of acid sludge and 100 cc. of a solvent (solvent or polymers with a final b. p. of  $300^\circ$ ). The mixt. is neutralized with a known quantity of NaOH soln. (50-60% in excess of the theory) and the mixt. is distd. (app. is illustrated) over an open flame. The heating temp. is raised after evapn. of the solvent until the bottom of the flask becomes red-hot. A. A. Bozhtjngk

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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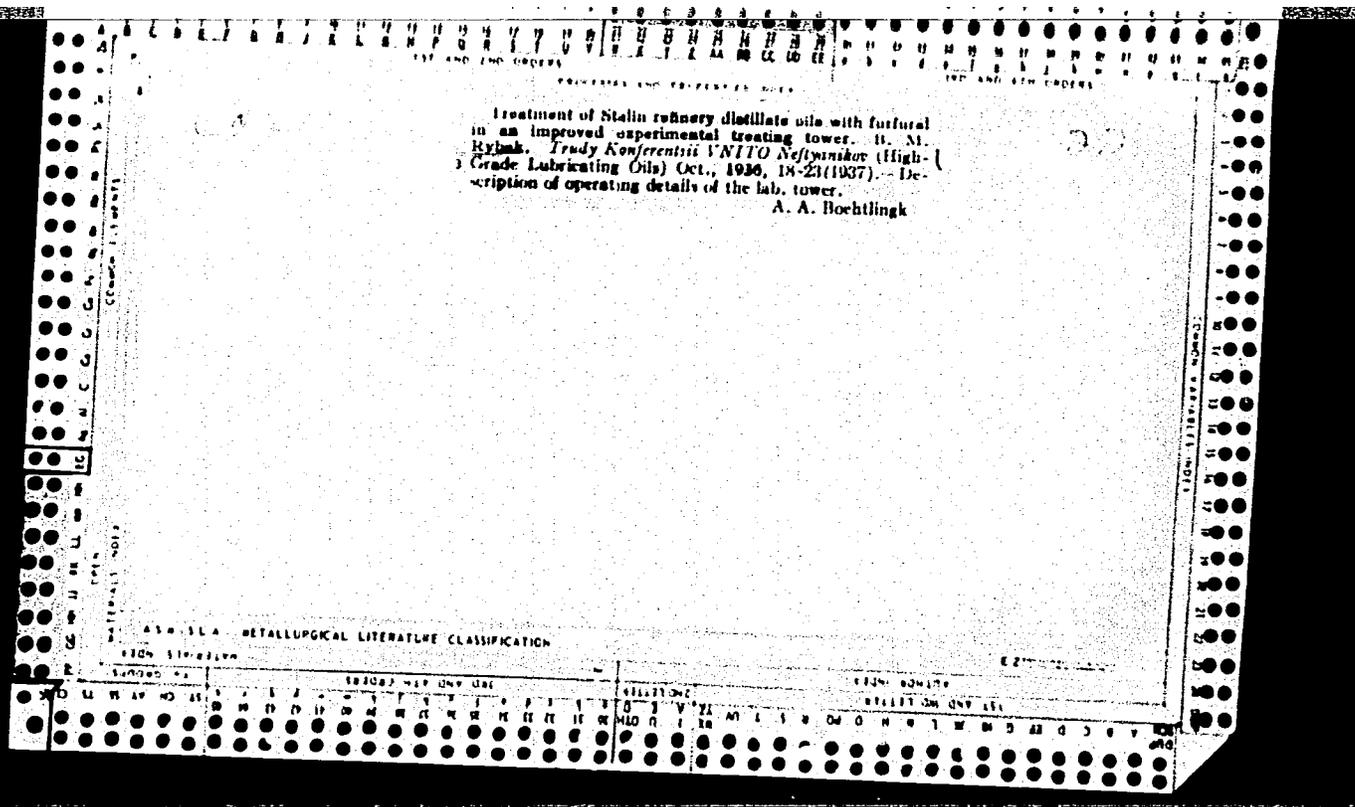
22

The most advantageous method of treating Balakhanui light crude oil. K. V. Kostin and B. M. Rubak. *Azerbaidzhanches Neftyanoe Khovuzstvo* 1934, No. 6, 85-8. Difficulties experienced in the prepn. of a stable and transparent machine oil were overcome by mixing different crude oils or their distillates before distn. A. A. B.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determining the inorganic acidity of petroleum products. B. M. ~~Rubik~~ *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Prom. No. 4, 81-4.*—The detn. is carried out as follows: Place 50 g. of the product to be investigated into a 100-cc. graduated cylinder and add 20 cc. of 0.1 N alk. soln. of Na soap made from the naphthenic acids of kerosene. Shake the mixt. for 5 min. and allow to settle for 30 min. at room temp. If an emulsion is formed, place the mixt. in a thermostat at 60° and then cool again to room temp. Place 5 cc. of the alk. layer in each of two 25-cc. Krlenmeyer flasks, dil. with 10 cc. of H<sub>2</sub>O and titrate with 0.1 N HCl. Calc. the inorg. acidity as follows: % H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> =  $[a - (20/C)B]K \times 0.0040 \times 8$ , where a = no. of cc. of 0.1 N HCl used in neutralizing 5 cc. of the fresh alk. soln. of the soaps, b the no. of cc. of 0.1 N HCl consumed in the alk. soap ext. taken from the cylinder, C the no. of cc. of the alk. soap ext. of the product in the cylinder, and K the factor of the "0.1 N" HCl soln. The titer of 0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is 0.0040. A. A. Bochtlink

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX      1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

SELECTIVE REFINING OF RESIDUAL AND DISTILLATE OILS BY THE P. A. H'IN AND R. A. KODANOVSKAYA METHOD. B. M. RYBAK AND A. I. SKOBLA. *Trudy Konferentsii VNIIO Nefyanikov* (High-Grade Lubricating Oils) Oct., 1936, 24-34 (1937); cf. Russ. pat. 50,402, C. A. 31, 8009'.— Selective treatment with PhNO<sub>2</sub> in a H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. was satisfactory for concentrates of paraffinic oils; it was less satisfactory for distillate oils than furfural treatment. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASAP, S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Nitrobenzene-treatment of Burakhan concentrate in the experimental countercurrent plant. H. M. Rybak and A. I. Muneev. *Trudy Konferentsii VNIIO Neftepromishlennogo (High-Grade Lubricating Oils)* Oct., 1936, 34-41 (1937).—Description of operation details of the proposed treating plant. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The corrosive properties of gasoline. B. M. Rybak. Azerbaidzhan'skoe Neftyanoe Khoz. 1936, No. 9, 65-74. A critical review. Twelve references. A. A. H.																									
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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

ca

22

New data on refining industrial and automobile oils with selective solvents. B. M. Rybak. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1936, No. 11, 40-6.—The treatment of various distillates with furfural is discussed. A. A. B.

658-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

Ca

22

The structure of alkali sludge. II. H. M. Rybak, K. I. Chekmeneva and Ya. P. Skoupko. *Izvestiya Khim. 1937, No. 10, 15-9.*— Gasoline and kerosene alkali sludge was broken up by treatment with a mixt. of ~~gasoline~~ benzene: gasoline (50:30:20). Gas-oil and lubrication oil sludges were broken up with these solvents and a little of the alkali sludges of gasoline and kerosene. The mixts. were agitated at 60° and left overnight. The solvents could not be recovered. Extensive expt. data are presented. A. A. Bochtling

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

*ca*

The preparation of tractor oils from Grosny mixed-base crude oil. B. M. Rylak and A. I. Skoblo. *Azerbaidzhan'skoe Neft'noye K4z.* 1938, No. 1, 61-72.—Tractor lubricating oils with a viscosity index of 70 and a pour point of -13° can be prepd. from corresponding Grosny mixed crude oil distillates, which must be treated with 100% (by vol.) of furfural, dewaxed with a benzene-acetone mixt. (65:35) and treated with 3% acid and 4% clay. The yield of the finished product amounts to 60% for automobile oil "No. 10" and 50% for automobile oil "No. 18." A. A. Boetlingk

ASAP-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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REFINING automobile and tractor oils with phenol in a counter-current tower. B. M. Babich and L. B. Samoilov. *Aerbalokhanshch Nefyanos Khes.* 1938, No. 4, 37-44.—The extr. can be carried out successfully in a tower charged with fillers at a velocity of 1.5 cu. m. per sq. m. spending 100% of solvent and obtaining a product with a temp.-viscosity index of not less than 60, the yield amounting to 70% on the distillate without recycling and 70-77% with recycling. The ext. soln. is dild. with 4% water for the sepn. of the recycle which is then passed into addnl. refining, thereby increasing the raffinate yield by 0-7% on the distillate. The final treatment of the raffinate may be carried out with 2% acid and 3% clay. A thorough phenol treatment should always be accompanied by de-waxing. A. A. Roehling

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-2

CH

72

**Color stability of oils.** V. A. Shevlyakov and B. M. Rylak. *Azobaldzhanskoe Nefyanoe Khoz.* 1938, No. 6, 31-1. Oil treated by the contact method at 120-140° is very unstable in the dark as well as on being exposed to light; this is probably due to some acid still remaining in the oil because of the low contact temp. While the stability is improved by contact at higher temps, acid-alkali treated oil, however, is characterized by good stability to light. Storage of contact-treated oil at higher temps. has a detrimental effect on its color stability. The presence of acid sludge (incomplete removal before contact) after contact affects the stability of the oil very unfavorably. The properties of the oil are not affected by the use of steam or inert gases during the contact. The use of increased amts. of reagents (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) improves the initial properties of the oil although not in proportion to the amts. of reagents applied. A. A. Bochtinck

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSED AND RECORDED WITH  
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

CH

Refining bright stocks with phenol. I. M. Klyuk.  
*Azerbaidzhaniskoe Neftynoe Khoz.* 1938, No. 7-8, 110-21. —  
Surakhany bright stocks were successfully refined with  
150% phenol at temps. of 45-50° at the bottom and 80° at  
the top of the tower. No addnl. refining was needed.  
A. A. Bochtlinek

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RYBAK, B. N.

Author, "Analysis of Crude Oils and of Crude Oil Products", Azerbayozhan United Scientific and Pub. Houses, Baku, 1939

About two methods of determining content of paraffin in crude oils; determination of sulfur content in crude oils; the coefficient of refraction of crude oils; determination of specific gravity of crude oil products in USSR

Soviet Source:

M:Neft SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1945

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 88256, 88257, 88259, 88260

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22

CA

Final refining of distillate oils treated with phenol  
 D. M. Rylovsk and L. B. Samoylov. *Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Khim. Neft. Prom.* 1959, No. 6, 12 A; cf. C. I. 33, 2002.  
 Satisfactory results were obtained when treating lubricating-oil distillate from a mixt. of light Bibi-Eibat, heavy Bibi-Eibat and Surakhany lubricating crude oils first with 1.5% of a 92.5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 50°, then by treatment with 18% H<sub>2</sub>O, NaOH for the coagulation of the acid sludge, and then, after settling, with 100% phenol (by vol.) in 3 batches and at 80°. Various other methods such as clay, acid and phenol treatments using various proportions of the ingredients are also described and the results are tabulated.  
 A. A. Bochtlingk

A S O - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-277

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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CA

22

New methods for acid contact refining of mineral oils  
 H. M. Mybak and E. B. Samoilov. *Azerbaidzhanche*  
*Neftneftskaya Khim. 1960, No. 1, 31-9; Khim. Refrat. Zhur.*  
*1960, No. 8, 104; cf. C. A. 34, 2483.* Treat automobile  
 oil with 2.0-2.5% of 91.2% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, bring into contact  
 with 8.0-8.5% of gumbrin (a bleaching earth, cf. C. A.  
 24, 2314) at 345-50°, together with 3-4% of steam. The  
 loss of oil is 11-13%. The yield of acid sludge decreases  
 by 5-6% of the loss by the usual method of treatment  
 with 6% acid and 8% gumbrin, and the content of H<sub>2</sub>  
 SO<sub>4</sub> in the sludge decreases from 30-2 to 20-2%. The  
 content of oil in the clay decreased from 32-3 to 25-7%.  
 In the refining of machine oils the amt. of acid was also  
 decreased and the amt. of gumbrin was increased. The  
 contact temp. was 310°. The lab. expts. were verified  
 under plant conditions. W. R. Henn

430-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

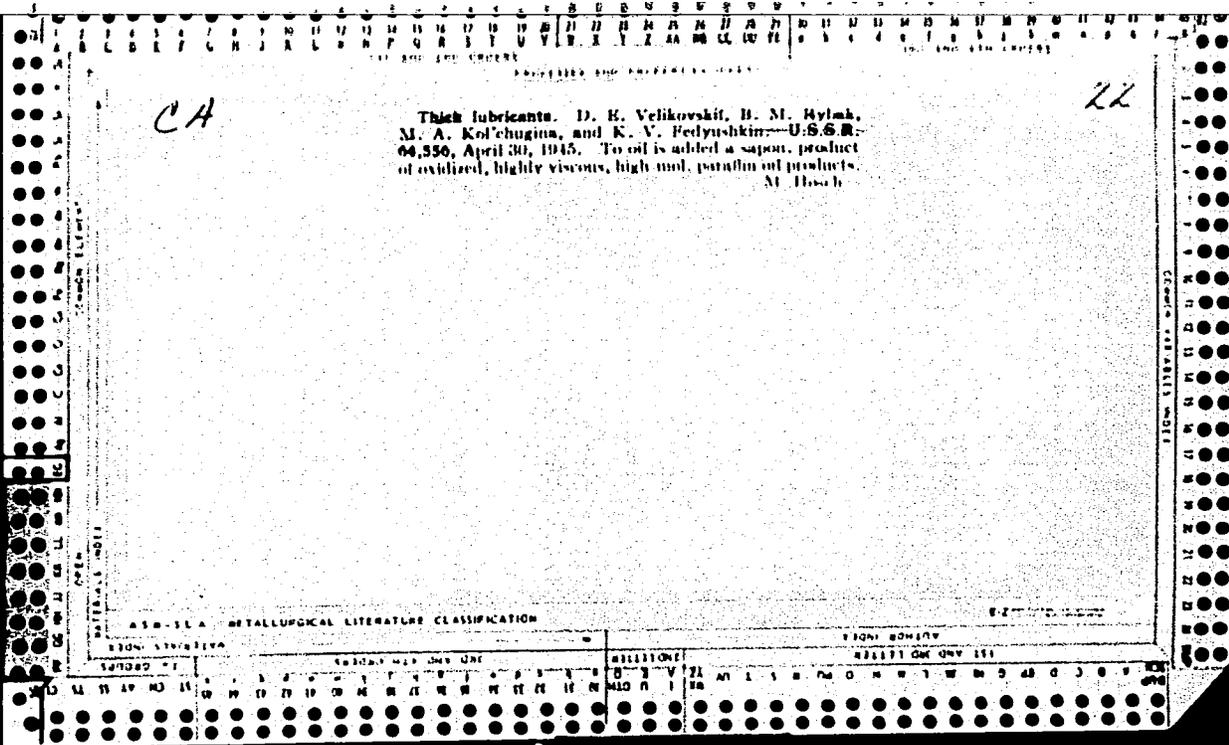
22

Utilization of acid sludge obtained in the treatment of lubricating oils. R. M. Rybak. *Azovkudshanshko Neftyanoe Khim.* 1960, No. 2-3, 66-72. Acid sludge is treated a few times with water or is subjected to elec. treatment to wash off or to sep. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> from the org. part. The last washing is carried out with alkali. The oil is finally neutralized to an acid content of 0.1 to 1.0. Complete neutralization should not be attempted because of the formation of strong emulsions. The org. part must be filtered and it can then be used as boiler fuel. A. A. Huchtingh

ASO-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50





RYBAK, B.M.

Efficiency of various techniques used for the analytical fractionation  
of petroleum products by selective solvents. Khim. i tekhn. topl. no. 2:54-60  
F '56. (MIRA 9:9)  
(Petroleum products) (Solvents)

*RYBAK, B.M.*

I-8

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.  
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2612

Author : Rybak, B.M.

Inst : -

Title : Evaluation of the Suitability of Some Physico-Chemical  
Constants for the Study of Hydrocarbon Composition of  
Petroleum Oils.

Orig Pub : Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 11, 29-42

Abstract : On the basis of numerous investigations of machine and cy-  
linder distillates of the number of petroleum varieties,  
the author reaches the conclusion that no constant values  
exist of the viscosity-weight (VWC) and viscosity index  
(VI), of the oil fractions of every petroleum variety, the  
same as there are no characteristic values of VWC and VI  
for each petroleum variety. No definite correlation exists

Card 1/3.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8  
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.  
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2612

and particularly in the direction of syntheses of high-  
molecular hydrocarbons and their detailed studies.

Card 3/3

KYBARK, B.M.

Distr: 4E3d

V 2459. FORTY YEARS OF THE SOVIET PETROLEUM REFINING INDUSTRY. Ryckov, B.M. (Enim. Technol. Topлива Masel (Chim. Technol. Fuel & Lub., Moscow), Nov.

1957; 5-13). An account of the growth of the industry, with some indication of outstanding tasks. During the 1956-1960 plan period the capacity for primary distillation of crude is to be increased by at least 45 million tons/year and the capacity for cracking of crude by 26 million. (L).

gmb

1/2  
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PIPAL, M.; Technická spolupráce: RYBAK, F.

Effect of several days of fasting on the blood sugar level  
in man. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.3:143-148 Ap '63.

1. Ústav leteckého zdravotnictví v Praze.  
(BLOOD SUGAR) (FASTING) (HYPOGLYCEMIA)  
(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)